SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:	
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.—The Toronto Meeting—The Address in Surgery	125
ANNUAL DINNER	126
THE POPULAR LECTURE	126
PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM	127
THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FOODS, DRUGS, INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, AND SANITARY APPLIANCES	128
THE TEMPERANCE BREAKFAST	131
ASSOCIATION NOTICES	131
VITAL STATISTICS	131
VACANCIES AND APPOINTMENTS	132
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS	132
DIARY FOR THE WEEK	132

British Medical Association.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Thursday, August 1st, 1907.

THE TORONTO MEETING.

THE PRESIDENT, in opening the proceedings, said that two presentations on the occasion of his induction were omitted, and those who remembered the great *éclat* with which the meeting at Toronto went off would think it curious that they should have omitted two most popular representatives from that place, but it was rather the fault of the representatives, because they were not present to be presented. He welcomed them that day, and desired to say how pleased they were to see Professor Irving Cameron, F.R.C.S., and Dr. F. M. G. Starr, who had acted as Honorary Secretary, and who had helped so much to make the Toronto meeting so pleasant.

THE ADDRESS IN SURGERY.

The PRESIDENT then called on Mr. Butlin to deliver the address in surgery. The President had an especial pleasure in welcoming Mr. Butlin there, because, like himself, Mr. Butlin was an old Devonian.

Mr. H. T. Butlin's address was published in the JOURNAL of August 3rd, p. 255.

Professor IRVING CAMERON, F.R.C.S., in moving a vote of thanks, said it was remarkable that as a humble member of the Association he should be called upon to move a vote of thanks to Mr. C. J. Bond at Leicester, to Sir Victor Horsley at Toronto, and now to Mr. Butlin at Exeter for the address in surgery. He could only explain it by the fact that they looked upon him as a Canadian with undue favour. In selecting autoinoculation of cancer as the topic of his address Mr. Butlin had chosen a subject he had made peculiarly his own. It was not part of the duty of the mover of the vote of thanks to discuss the question brought forward, and it would be impertinent for him to do so; but he craved indulgence to make a few remarks with regard to the subject matter of the address, because he wanted to put on record his own experience with regard to Mr. Butlin's view of autoinoculation of cancer. He desired to refer to Dr. Dauber's cases in order to lend his testimony to the fact that carcinoma of the vulva was frequently transferred from one side to the other, which was to be attributed to the fact that the local conditions of moisture and friction were favourable to it. Of the laryngeal cases he knew little; but as to lip cases, which were admittedly rare, he thought nearly every medical man would agree with Mr. Butlin as to the possibility, and it was to be remembered that the opinion of his kinsman, Sir Hector Cameron, was given 20 years ago. The explanation which Mr. Butlin gave of the rarity of such cases seemed to be satisfactory. In addition, the universal care exercised by operators to prevent the inoculation of cancer during operations was a practical proof of the concurrence of surgeons in general with Mr. Butlin's views. He accordingly moved:—

> That the best thanks of the Association be given to Professor Henry Trentham Butlin, F.R.C.S., D.C.L., for his able and interesting address on autoinoculation of cancer in surgery.

Mr. E. J. DOMVILLE esteemed it a very great privilege to second the vote of thanks. The address contained a clear and eloquent exposition which showed most careful preparation, and which was a model to all. Without flattery, he could say that the address was an example of the carefulness of the truly scientific man, who did not "rush" a theory upon his profession without due preparation, but who was willing to take small things here and small things there, and was content to build his theory upon facts before he put the result before his professional brethren. That was an example they might take to themselves in connexion with the work they were doing all over the world; by collating and noting facts with the care displayed by such men as Mr. H. T. Butlin, they ought to amass an amount of material which would cover the demands made upon reputations such as his.

The PRESIDENT then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried with acclamation amidst loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. BUTLIN, in reply, expressed his thanks to so many coming that afternoon to listen to a very dry lecture on cancer.

The proceedings then terminated.

ANNUAL REPRESENTATIVE MEETING.

CORRECTIONS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DECIMUS CURME (Representative of the West Dorset Division) desires the report (SUPPLEMENT, August 3rd, p. 119) of his remarks on the amendment of Article XXVII, proposed by the Marylebone Division, to make the minimum membership of a constituency entitled to elect a Representative 100 in place of 50 to be corrected to read as follows:

He had analysed the returns, and the alteration would affect 115 out of 165 constituencies. The numbers were as follows: 105 having 50 and under 100 members, 10 having under 50 members, 50 having 100 members and over.

In the annual report of the Medico-Political Committee, published at p. 111 of the SUPPLEMENT of August 3rd, the Mount Vernon Hospital was referred to as "at Ventnor." The hospital is situated at Hampstead, with a branch at Northwood, Middlesex.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the Association was held on Thursday evening, August 1st, at the Royal Public Rooms, Exeter. The PRESIDENT (Dr. Davy), who occupied the chair, was supported by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, the Mayor and the Sheriff (Dr. Ransom Pickard) of Exeter, Dr. Reeve, ex-President (Toronto), Sir Philip Jones (Sydney, N.S.W.), Professor McCrae (Baltimore), Dr. Bonnefoy (Paris), Professor Salomonson (Amsterdam), Inspector-General Porter, Professor Leduc (Nantes), Professor Strassmann (Berlin), Professor F. Ziemann, Surgeon-Major of the German Navy; General Kirkpatrick, the Archdeacon of Exeter, Chancellor Edmonds, Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Dr. Maury Deas, Professor Landolt (Paris), and several gentlemen of the Local Executive.

The PRESIDENT proposed the toast of "The King," and also that of "The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Other Members of the Royal Family," which were received with much enthusiasm and with musical honours.

The Imperial Forces of the Crown.

Mr. ANDREW CLARK proposed this toast, remarking that the British Medical Association had recently interested itself considerably in questions connected with the medical services of the auxiliary forces and the new territorial army.

Inspector-General PORTER and General KIRKPATRICK responded.

The Bishop of the Diocese and Clergy of all Denominations.

Dr. MAURY DEAS, in proposing this toast, referred to the intimate connexion that ought to exist between those who had the care of the souls of mankind and those who had the care of their bodies.

The BISHOP OF CREDITON, in responding, said the warmest thanks were due to the members of the medical profession for the kindness they invariably showed to those members of the clergy who were not well off in any illness which might overtake them.

The Mayor and Corporation of Exeter.

Dr. REEVE said that the Association had met in great centres in this great old land, but in no place had it met which had greater interest for the student of history than Exeter. He knew that those members of the Association who had attended the meeting would never forget the great cordiality of the welcome extended to them by the people of Exeter and Devon.

The MAYOR responded, and expressed the pleasure it was to all those who had taken part in the local work to know that their efforts had been so much appreciated.

The British Medical Association.

This toast was proposed by the Rev. CHANCELLOR EDMONDS. He said no more agreeable thing could have happened than that he should have been asked to propose this toast in the year in which his old friend Dr. Davy was the President. He thought there should be no rivalry between the medical profession and the clergy. Both professions had the opportunity of cultivating that great quality which bound all together, namely, sympathy.

Dr. J. A. MACDONALD, in responding, agreed that the two professions must always be deeply in sympathy in the great work which came to both if the good of humanity was to be carried to its fullest development. The British Medical Association had several objects in view; one was the advance of science, another was the protection of particular members, and the third—and the greatest of all—was the alleviation of the sufferings of humanity; and the power that the Association had in these three respects was almost illimitable.

The President.

Sir JOHN MOORE, in proposing this toast, said that the success of such a meeting as the Association had had at Exeter depended very largely on weeks and months of work and trouble on the part of the local executive; and at the head of that executive it was most necessary to have a man who could be relied upon to exercise, not only the *suaviter in modo*, but the *fortiter in re*: such a man had been found in Dr. Davy. From first to last their President had spared neither time nor trouble in making every one feel thoroughly at home. He (the speaker) thought that a great part of the success of this really magnificent meeting of the British Medical Association was due to the urbanity of Dr. Davy.

The toast was received with musical honours, and

The PRESIDENT, in returning thanks, said there was no city in England which had better traditions in regard to its hospitality than Exeter. The proposer of the toast had stated that in his opinion the success of such a meeting depended on the President of the Association, but in his (the speaker's) opinion it depended more on the loyal support that was given to the President by the profession, and he could assure the members that although the Association might have Presidents of greater eminence, and better known throughout the world, yet no President would ever have more loyal support than he had had. He then proceeded to speak in the highest terms of praise of those who had worked with him to make the meeting a success, and concluded by saying that he and those who had worked with him had tried to do their best, and he hoped that the meeting would be a memorable one, and that the members had learnt what the traditional hospitality of Exeter was.

The Guests.

Dr. GORDON proposed this toast, and Professor LANDOLT, in responding, said that a foreigner need not stay long in this country to discover the reasons that had made it, and still made it, one of the great nations; he referred to the intelligence and energy of its people, the great sense for order and common sense; but, in addition to all these qualities, there was still another, and that was the great courtesy and kindness which was always shown to a stranger. He could assure those present that their guests would always remember the happy time they had spent, and they desired to express their gratitude for the kindness and courtesy which they had received from every one, especially from the esteemed President of their great Association.

THE POPULAR LECTURE.

THE lecture, first instituted three years ago as some kind of acknowledgement of the goodwill shown by the public at large towards members of the British Medical Association during its annual meetings, and designed also to promote interest in scientific medicine among laymen, was delivered this year at Exeter by Sir John William Moore, of Dublin. For many years past he has been in the habit of supplying to the Registrar-General of Ireland the meteorological data incidental to the annual return respecting births, deaths, and marriages, and causes of mortality; and in this lecture he turned his extensive knowledge of vital statistics and his profound acquaintance with practical and theoretical meteorology to most excellent account.

He gave his address the title of Weather, Climate, and Health—and with the help of material which most persons would have regarded as of a most unpromising character, contrived to keep the mixed and large audience which had collected, in spite of a severe storm of rain, thoroughly interested from beginning to end. In effect the lecture was a limelight demonstration of tables showing the incidence of disease throughout series of years, and curves of prevalence of various classes of illness during different periods of the year, the leading points of each diagram being briefly described and attention being drawn to the practical lessons which seemed to be suggested by each table in its turn. The whole demonstration was well calculated to awaken an intelligent interest in the general subject of meteorology, and in spite of the brevity with which each point was dealt, should enable those present to read much more comprehendingly the references to mortality, and the extracts from the returns of medical officers of health and the reports of the Registrars-General in the three divisions of the United Kingdom which not infrequently appear in newspapers.

The lecture began with a reference to the general geological and geographical circumstances of Exeter itself, note being made of the fact that in 1880 Mr. Thomas Andrew of Exeter had read at the Congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain (now the Royal Sanitary Institute) a paper showing that Exeter occupies the site of an extinct volcano. Dr. Gordon's investigations as to the direction of the prevailing

winds and other atmospheric conditions in Devonshire and their influence on the distribution of phthisis were also mentioned. An account was then given of the way in which records of atmospheric conditions are obtained and kept by the Meteorological Office, and of the general fashion in which weather forecasts are made at the present date. The earliest known attempt at keeping a weather record would appear to have been made early in the fourteenth century, when a weather journal was kept for some years at Oxford by a Fellow of Merton College, the Rev. William Merle. Our own Meteorological Office was not founded until the year 1854, and it was noted with regret that the Government still treated it in a very penurious fashion. It only allowed for the study of practical meteorology and the compiling of records a paltry sum of £70,000 a year, as compared with more than four times that amount allowed to its corresponding department by the United States of America.

Having described in outline the science of meteorology, Sir John Moore threw on the screen his series of mortality diagrams. Pneumonia he showed had greatly increased in the United Kingdom of late years, while there was a marked difference in the seasonal incidence of scarlet fever in New York and the United Kingdom, the difference being probably due to the different methods of house heating adopted in the two countries, and the habitual closeness of many New York dwellings. A further interesting point brought out was the fact that the period of the greatest mortality from phthisis was not the inclement periods of the year, winter and spring, but midsummer. In connexion with the latter period, consolation for wet summers and excessive rainfall at that period of the year was drawn in the shape of the great saving to the nation of infant lives; this was shown to result when the summer was so wet and cold that the surface layers of the earth never reached Ballard's critical temperature—that temperature which seems necessary to the development of the full activity of the organisms productive of the summer diarrhoea of infants. The lecturer expressed an opinion that climate *per se* played but a very small part in the incidence of that disease, which had been so aptly named "the white plague." The comparatively greater prevalence of phthisis throughout the western parts of Ireland as compared with the urban districts of Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, was to be explained by the fact that these towns, with their slums and old tenement houses, reeked with the infection of tuberculosis. Sunlight, he pointed out, as well as air, was a strong bactericide, and it was omission to recognize this fact that led to the imposition of such a short-sighted, foolish tax as that which a hundred years ago was placed on windows; it led to the blocking up of many existing windows, and to the custom of building houses with as few and small windows as possible; instances of such architecture could still be found in most old towns. As proof of the severity of this tax, he showed an actual bill of ancient date, presented by a collector of the King's taxes. The concluding part of the demonstration was a series of lantern pictures, illustrating effects of the seasons in various parts of Great Britain. In these were included a certain number showing what very different atmospheric conditions may prevail simultaneously from above downwards in any given section of the atmospheric covering of the globe.

On the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Russell Coombe, in a few well-chosen words, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was passed by acclamation and acknowledged by Sir John Moore in a few simple phrases.

PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

By no means the least interesting part of the 1907 meeting of the Association was the Pathological Museum, which found a place in the Barnfield Hall, Exeter. Here the energetic Secretaries, Drs. Solly and Hawker, had arranged a most varied and instructive collection of specimens that had arrived in response to the appeals of the Museum Committee, and warm congratulations are due to them for the results of their industry, as well as thanks to those who by sending specimens made that industry profitable. Special attention was this year paid to diseases of the breast, nervous system, liver and gall bladder, tropical medicine, cancer research, fractures near joints, and dislocations. The first of these departments, was most exhaustively treated, and a large contribution from St. Bartholomew's included three fine examples of Paget's disease of the nipple, besides all varieties of inflammation and tumour formation. The Cancer Hospital and Cambridge University were also represented in this section, and Mr. E. H. Shaw, of the Metropolitan Hospital, exhibited a collection of several hundred microscopical preparations of breast diseases, while Dr. Bayon, of Greenwich Hospital, showed a series of specimens purporting to prove that in the majority of cases the nipple is the starting point of the growth.

In the section of nervous diseases, which included valuable specimens from Dr. Mott and Dr. Grainger Stewart, of the National Hospital, there were most striking specimens mounted in gelatine by Dr. Miller, of the London Hospital, several beautiful examples of epidemic cerebro spinal meningitis sent by Professor Muir from Glasgow and Professor Symmers (Belfast), a specimen of multiple aneurysms of the vessels at the base of the brain and life-like pictures of gummatous syphilitic meningitis, as well as a series of lantern slides by Dr. Michell Clarke showing degenerations in the posterior columns of the cord in pernicious anaemia. To the liver specimens Dr. Carey Coombs (Bristol) had added some of acute diffuse hepatitis; Professor Muir several infarcts due to portal thrombosis and cirrhosis with primary cancer, specimens of this latter also coming from St. George's Hospital; Dr. Spilsbury (St. Mary's) specimens of obstructive biliary cirrhosis; and Dr. Langmead a series showing fatty degeneration from cases of cyclical vomiting, some of which were complicated by chloroform poisoning.

Professor Wright (Manchester) and Mr. Moynihan (Leeds) contributed largely to an extensive collection of diseases of the gall bladder and bile ducts, and here as elsewhere the value of the specimens was enhanced by the clinical data given in the catalogue.

The specimens illustrating cancer research were of intense interest. Dr. Bashford (Imperial Cancer Research) exhibited a series of mice in whom various tumours had been transplanted, including squamous-celled growths with keratinization and typical cell nests; and Mr. Cecil Rowntree (Middlesex) showed many tumours (mounted) by his new and successful method in liquid paraffin. But the most convincing specimens were Professor Ehrlich's beautiful microscopical sections of experimental tumours, including sarcomata and a chondroma, that had been nine times transplanted and still remained typically chondromatous; all of them were indistinguishable from tumours found in man. In the Section of Tropical Medicine were many coloured illustrations of Leishman-Donovan bodies, and of amoebic dysentery by Major Donovan, I.M.S., a collection of biting flies by F. Theobald, M.A., and a series of cultures of dysentery, typhoid, and the allied bacilli from South Africa by Lieutenant Colonel Birt, R.A.M.C.

Professor Fergusson (Egypt) showed many typical examples of bilharziosis of the genito-urinary and alimentary tract in its various stages. The microscopical specimens in this section attracted much attention, and included various trypanosomata exhibited in a most effective manner by Plimmer and others, the different stages of development of the malarial plasmodia by Drs. Cropper and Stephens, and one saw there the rare conditions of full spores and flagellation.

Although special attention had been directed to these sections, other systems were not neglected. The circulatory system included a number of aneurysms from Haslar (Fleet Surgeon Bassett-Smith) and a series of lantern slides of coloured photomicrographs by Dr. C. H. Melland (Manchester) of the blood in pernicious anaemia. Specimens of secondary melanotic cancer of the suprarenal and of acute glanderous abscesses in the testicle sent by Dr. Spilsbury, and some sheep skulls showing the influence of castration, by Messrs. Shattock and Seligmann, were very striking. To the Gynaecological Section the London Hospital contributed largely. Syncytioma was well represented in females, including one from Dr. Solly, but unfortunately no example of the disease as it occurs in males was forthcoming. Mrs. Scharlieb contributed many uterine growths

under the designation endothelioma; and Dr. Cuthbert Lockyer a series exhibiting Wertheim's abdominal hysterectomy; whilst Professor Strassmann (Berlin) showed a comprehensive series of fibroids under various conditions of inflammation and degeneration, some that had been enucleated with favourable results, and a striking series of large "watch-glass preparations" measuring some 9 in. in diameter, which demonstrated a successful method of preparing specimens.

From Cambridge there came a collection of joints macerated to show the effects of osteo-arthritis, and a specimen of the hypertrophic variety of Charcot's knee-joint from the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, which institution was in fact represented in almost every section by specimens comparing favourably with those from the larger teaching centres.

The Dental Section was well supplied with teeth, models, and specimens illustrating comparative dental pathology, and Mr. Kenneth Goadby contributed lantern slides of the mouth flora, but it must be noted that the Surgery Section was unduly encroached upon by such things as tumours of the jaws and tongue. The Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital was responsible for an example of multiple carcinoma of the oesophagus, and the Cambridge University for a collection of appendices prettily mounted. Here were to be seen also Dr. Bolton's specimens of experimental gastric ulcer. Space will not permit us to give each exhibitor his due, but we must mention the effective microscopical demonstration, including, in addition to those already mentioned, Negri's corpuscles from a rabbit with hydrophobia (Dr. Bayon), and Dr. McLennan and others' slides of spirochaetes. And here we must comment on the kind loan of a large number of microscopes with several new improvements—for example, a pointer eyepiece, and an automatically disengaging fine adjustment, by Messrs. Zeitz, who also sent at their own expense a competent operator to superintend the working. Nor can we ignore the fine show of *x*-ray photographs and the dermatological pictures (by the three-colour process) of Dr. Phineas Abraham.

In conclusion, it may be repeated that the comprehensive character of the exhibition, including as it did macroscopical and microscopical specimens and illustrations and examples of all the methods of mounting specimens, together with lecture demonstrations by Drs. Mott and Bashford, rendered it a great success.

Thanks are due to Drs. Solly and Hawker, who sacrificed their whole time for the benefit of the visitors, and were ready on all occasions to demonstrate the exhibits.

The Annual Exhibition
OF
FOODS, DRUGS, INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, AND SANITARY APPLIANCES.

[First Notice.]

As usual at the Annual Meeting there was an exhibition at which members of the Association had an opportunity of personally inspecting many of the new developments due to the ingenuity of instrument makers, drug manufacturers, and specialists in articles of food. Together they made a most attractive and time-absorbing show, and those who exhibited must be congratulated on the manner in which the different articles were displayed and the ability with which their precise use and claims were explained to visiting members. An account of some of the exhibits which attracted more particular attention follows.

Instruments and Appliances.

The Ajax Sanitary Company (22, Ely Place, Holborn). The exhibit of this firm consisted of various basins and sinks, all fitted with the firm's patent. A basin so arranged is shown in the annexed engraving (Fig. 1). The invention of the firm is represented by the dark patch in the centre; this is a shutter which can be made of metal, of glass, or of sterilizable vulcanite. When let down it keeps the water in the basin; when raised it gives the contents of the basin rapid and noiseless outlet. This, however, is by no means all—when the shutter is raised, the out and overflow passages are not only in full view, but are thoroughly and immediately accessible, so that they can be cleansed without the slightest difficulty. One merit of the contrivance is its extreme simplicity; it adds nothing to the cost of construction, with the result that basins and the like so fitted are as cheap or cheaper than those of ordinary construction. Another is that it really

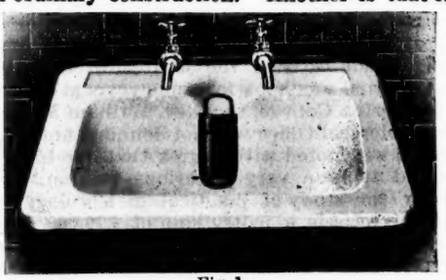

Fig. 1.

does what it pretends to do—namely, enables basins, sinks, and wastes to be kept in a state of high and, if necessary, even surgical cleanliness. There are many circumstances in hospitals, in operating theatres, in isolation wards, in hotels, in bedrooms, and in private houses, where such facilities are of great value, so it is to be expected that the contrivance will shortly become a familiar object, for it is at once simple, clever, and useful.

Allen and Hanburys (48, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square).—The exhibit of this firm of instrument makers was a very large one, filling three stands, and containing such a large variety of instruments and appliances that an adequate description of them is impossible. The hospital furniture, made by the firm in phosphor bronze, German silver, and white enamelled steel, is sufficiently well known to be passed over. So, too, perhaps, are the excellent instruments for cleft palate operations, designed by Mr. Arbuthnot Lane and Mr. James Berry and others;

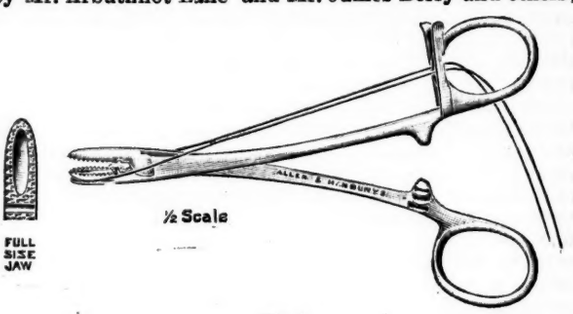

Fig. 2.

but amongst the retractors for general work shown there seemed some new models, while the smaller useful appliances exhibited included some Japanese Icebags, which present certain advantages over indiarubber articles of the same character. They are neat, and, if kept in a dry place, seem likely to be durable. A new material for bandages and compresses of French origin was also shown under the name of "Tetra." It is

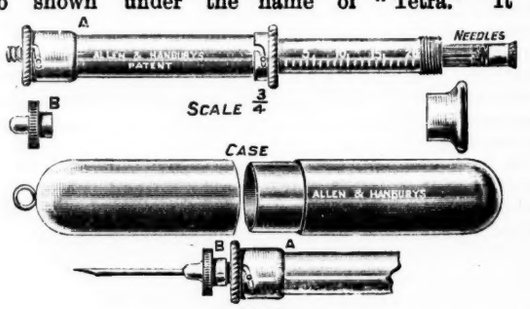

Fig. 3.

soft and absorbent, and as it can be washed, resterilized, and used a great many times it should be found economical. Among the smaller instruments Schoemaker's Patent Artery Forceps certainly deserve note. As will be seen from the illustration annexed (Fig. 2), it is a contrivance for simultaneously picking up an artery and putting a ligature in place ready to tie. It is an ingenious, well-made instrument, which should certainly be found useful under many circumstances. Another attractive instrument (Fig. 3) was an ex-

ceedingly well-made hypodermic syringe in a small case attachable to a watch chain. It is entirely of metal and unbreakable, the plunger being well ground, and acting immediately and efficiently. Six needles are supplied with the syringe in a small glass tube which fits into the interior; getting them in the place is very easy, and they are so cheap that they can be thrown away and a new supply obtained whenever desired. This instrument is certainly one of the best hypodermics we have seen. Another form of syringe shown was the one devised by Major Porter for the injection of eucaine; it is well made throughout and seemed well adapted to its purpose. A full account of its design was given in a recent issue.

Thomas Hawksley (337, Oxford Street, London). The exhibit of this surgical and physiological instrument maker was on this occasion practically given up to instruments intended to aid in ascertaining the condition of the blood and of its containing vessels, and it may be said at once that they were all extremely well made. Sphygmomanometers were shown in six different forms, sphygmodynamometers in three, while the number of haemoglobinometers was six also, among the latter that which may be regarded as the standard instrument being Haldane's modification of the original instrument, made on the suggestion of Sir William Gowers. Of the haemocytometers known four varieties were shown, all of them having squares equally divided to facilitate counting. In regard to the latter fatiguing process, those who make a constant practice of blood examination work are likely to welcome two mechanical counters that were to be seen. Two instruments for measuring the coagulating power of the blood also attracted attention; one of these, made on the suggestion of Sir A. E. Wright, measures the clotting power by means of a series of tubes containing blood at a known temperature, the time required for clotting being of course noted. In the other instrument, suggested by Brodie, the clotting process is watched with a microscope. Last year, at the annual meeting at Toronto, the importance of the viscosity of the blood received a good deal of notice, and this made the viscometer made on the pattern of Messrs. Denning and Watson of additional interest. With this instrument it is possible to measure the viscosity of the blood in any given patient by means of only one drop of that fluid. Another instrument shown, which was first alluded to in these columns as recently as last April, is the calcimeter, the object of which, as indicated by the title, is a determination of the lime contents of the blood, a subject to which a good deal of attention has been paid of late years. In the paper to which allusion has been made, and in which Mr. Hawksley's instrument was figured, Dr. Blair Bell gave reasons for believing that the precise amount of lime contained in the blood has a large bearing on the development and course of a number of ill-understood diseases. Gibson's Clinical Polygraph, which demonstrates the movements of various organs, such as the heart-apex beat and the pulsations to be perceived in the liver, jugular vein, and elsewhere, was also shown. Finally should be mentioned Antiphones, an appliance of another class. Formed of clay and wool, they should in these days of banging motors and universal noise be found useful as sound deadeners by a much larger class of persons than those for whom they were originally introduced—namely, officers and men belonging to the Army and Navy, for use during big-gun practice.

Mayer and Meltzer (71, Great Portland Street, London). From the large exhibit of this firm of instrument makers we picked out for special examination the two instruments here illustrated. One of these (Fig. 4) is a syringe made entirely of hardened glass and rubber, and therefore capable of being boiled and rendered thoroughly sterile after use. The basin end of the syringe terminates, moreover, in a suction pad, so that only one hand is required to use the syringe effectively, and there is no risk of the apparatus jumping out of the basin and air being sucked in. Another good feature of the syringe is that the nozzles, which can be obtained in various shapes, are so constructed that no discharge can be drawn through them into the bulb of the syringe. This is a strong point in its favour, because the interior of ordinary syringes of the Higginson variety are all liable to become foul. The syringe may be regarded as in all respects excellent. The other illustration (Fig. 5) shows an ear-massage instrument, a hand-driven and substantially-made appliance of a thoroughly practical kind. The metallic piston is accurately ground, and the stroke can be adjusted so as to suit the requirements of the case under treatment; even when hand-driven, as many as 2,000 strokes a

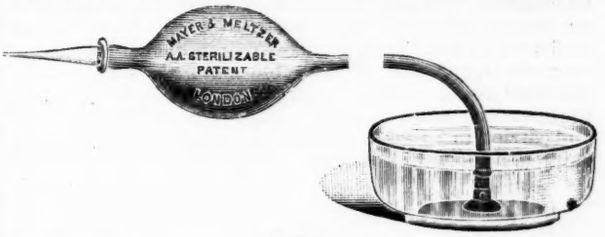

Fig. 4.

minute can be given. It is often desirable to put ear-massage instruments into the hands of patients, and for this purpose this machine seems thoroughly well suited. A similar instrument, arranged to be driven by an electric motor and for the use of the surgeon himself, is also made by the firm. Another attractive instrument

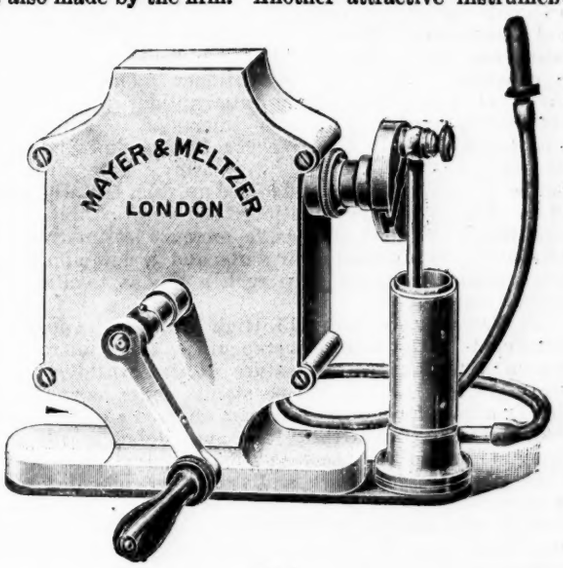

Fig. 5.

shown was a hand motor, designed by Mr. MacLay, of Wallsend, for use either in mastoid operations or for drilling long bones, or for trepanning. It goes easily into an ordinary bag, has an aseptic cable and handpiece, can be fixed to any table and got into working order in a very few moments. Some good lamps, known as the University electric examination lamps, and a number of new nasal surgery instruments were also on view.

The Medical Supply Association (228 and 230, Gray's Inn Road).—This firm showed three classes of exhibits—

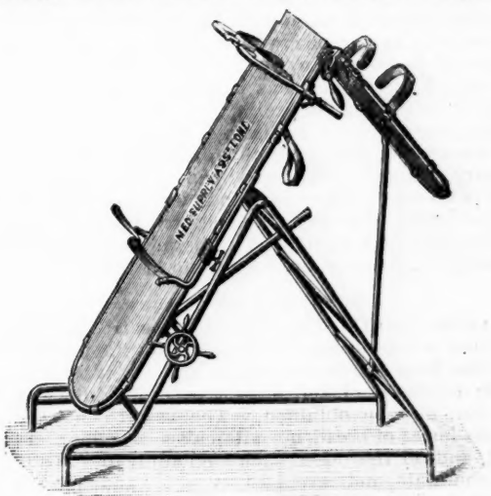

Fig. 6.

namely (1) surgical instruments and hospital furniture of British manufacture; (2) surgical instruments and hos-

pital furniture of French manufacture; (3) *x*-ray apparatus manufactured by Gaiffe of Paris. Exhibits (1) and (2) comprised (Fig. 6) an operating table, on which all the positions for abdominal, general, and special surgery can be obtained by a single movement by any one standing at one end of the table. The pressure of one finger is then sufficient to lock the table in any required position. Moreover, the upper part of the table could easily be removed and used as a stretcher to carry the patient to and from the operating room. The whole appliance could be packed up and carried in a basket. Another exhibit was Dr. Langley's improved binaural stethoscope with a single tube, of which

Fig. 7.

an illustration is here given (Fig. 7). The "Grevillite" antiseptic local anaesthetic was also shown. It is believed by many persons to be very safe to use and thoroughly effective. Another interesting apparatus was the "Greville" faradic battery, which it is considered gives the practitioner a much greater range of adjustment of the interruptions than can be obtained otherwise. For those interested in ambulance work there was to be seen Weber's folding and dividable stretcher, as used by the Swiss army. This stretcher can be divided in halves and folded up, each half weighing 10 lb. Finally may be mentioned the *x*-ray exhibit of the firm, which included the Gaiffe mercury jet interrupters for continuous alternating currents and a new apparatus for regulating *x*-ray tubes in such a way as to eliminate reverse currents.

W. Watson and Sons, 313, High Holborn. Apparatus connected with electro-therapeutics and microscope stands were the special feature of the exhibit of this firm. As for the microscope stands, these as made by this firm have for many years past enjoyed a high reputation, and in respect of them it is superfluous to say anything more than that those shown were applicable to all forms of microscope work, and that they embodied most of the modifications of structure which have been found to be of real utility. What, perhaps, were the principal exhibits of the firm on this occasion have been described with approval in these columns quite recently. One of these is an Intensified Induction Coil which has been manufactured with the idea that for various reasons exposures during skiagraphy should be as short as can be contrived. Apart from the fact that skiagraphy is now applied to moving organs, the chance of producing dermatitis when exposures have to be frequently repeated, and on each occasion for a long period, has also to be considered. The idea, therefore, has been to construct a coil in which not a long spark, but capability of standing a heavy primary current and a secondary current of very large capacity, is the object in view. In illustration of what the coil could do, and of its penetration, a number of excellent skiagraphs were shown, all taken with exposures of from two to five seconds only. The second instrument mentioned was one shown working in conjunction with the foregoing; it is a Moto-magnetic Interruptor which is a distinct advance upon existing instruments of the type; the di-electric used is either ordinary coal gas or hydrogen, and if the latter be used there is no deposit of carbon, and cleansing of the mercury is superfluous. Its speed can be varied at will, and this, together with its simplicity of adjustment and the noiseless working of the motor, are admirable features.

Foods and Beverages.

Callard and Co. (74, Regent Street). This firm has long had a reputation for its skill in the preparation of food free from starch and sugar, and its exhibit supplied ample evidence of the attractive forms in which such food can now be obtained. The assortment comprised various forms of bread, biscuits, cakes, and flour on the one hand, and on the other such food adjuvants as sugar-free jam, chocolate, and beverages. A recent addition is a bread named Prolacto, which is prepared from milk proteids and vegetable albumen. Special mention, too, should be made of casoid biscuits, which seem to us a particularly successful effort. They are, as stated by the manufacturers, entirely free from sugar and starch, but in no way reveal this fact either in appearance or in taste. They look very much like the wholemeal biscuits which are commonly served with cheese, and have a clean sapid flavour which is distinctly attractive.

Cadbury Brothers, Limited (Bournville, Birmingham). The preparations of this firm have received high praise in the medical press so often that little that is new can be said about them. It is indubitable that the flavour of its chocolate is exceedingly delicate, and Bournville being one of the first garden cities to come into existence, it is prepared under ideal conditions as regards cleanliness and purity in all processes of manufacture. A comparatively new product is the Dairy-maid chocolate, which contains a good deal of milk in its composition, and should be useful in the dietary of children, invalids, and others. The cocoa essence prepared by the firm is guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and is certainly of delicious flavour; and this being the case, it should provide an attractive liquid food of high value in many conditions of health and disease.

Books.

W. B. Saunders Company (Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.) This firm of publishers, which has done so much to bring European and American medical men into touch, had upon view a representative assortment of the volumes associated with its name. Prominent amongst these was *Keen's Surgery*, a publication of which the first two volumes appeared early this year, while the remaining three, it is understood, are already in the press. The work is being brought out under the general editorship of Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, but the contributors are drawn from among the leading surgeons of both hemispheres. Each chapter practically represents a monograph on some particular subject by a recognized authority, and to each an extensive bibliography is attached. Hence the monographs are as useful to research students as to those who merely wish to acquire the latest practical and theoretical knowledge concerning each subject treated. Another notable publication on view was Kelly and Noble's *Gynaecology and Abdominal Surgery*. It is published in two volumes, and is perhaps one of the most ambitious attempts yet made in connexion with these two subjects. A special effort seems to have been made in connexion with the illustrations. Over 600 in number, they show artistic skill of the highest order. The firm also showed a complete set of its well-known medical atlases; among them we noted two new volumes, one dealing with dentistry and the other with diseases of children. Other volumes on the same stand were a second edition of Moynihan's *Abdominal Operations*, and a translation of Sahli's *Diagnostic Methods*; the latter being a reference work of great value.

Miscellaneous.

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (64, Cannon Street, London). The feature of the exhibit of this firm was Cyllin in various forms. It is a drug which the company, acting, it is said, on a suggestion thrown out by Sir Lauder Brunton in one of his Croonian lectures, succeeded in producing some few years ago, and it has since become well known. It is believed by the manufacturers to combine a maximum of efficiency as a bactericide with a minimum of causticity and toxicity to the higher forms of life, and is, therefore, described as a non-toxic bactericide. It has been tested with various micro-organisms by a number of well-recognized authorities, such as Simpson, Hewlett, Klein, and Firth, who have shown that it has a coefficient of from 10 to 30, as compared with pure carbolic acid. In the form in which it is prepared for medical and surgical use, Cyllin medical, it has a coefficient with a culture of *Bacillus typhi* of 20. It is also prepared for inhalation in cases of throat affection, and as an intestinal antiseptic in the form of capsules and as a syrup. It lends itself readily to the manufacture of gauzes and wools for surgical use, and these articles being impregnated with 10 per cent. Cyllin are more germ-proof than corresponding articles prepared with ordinary carbolic acid. Soaps have also been prepared, their antiseptic value being guaranteed to be equal to 50 per cent. carbolic acid soap; the Cyllin liquid soap on view was specially attractive. We have not submitted Cyllin to a scientific test ourselves, but have used it in surgical work with satisfaction, and found nothing incompatible with the claims made for it by the manufacturers.

THE TEMPERANCE BREAKFAST.

As has been customary for some years past, a breakfast organized by the National Temperance League was held during the course of the meeting at Exeter, and on this occasion brought together some 200 persons, including about 150 members of the British Medical Association. The chair was occupied during the earlier part of the proceedings by the Mayor of Exeter (Mr. Alderman Reed), who, on having to leave in consequence of another engagement, was succeeded by Mr. McAdam Eccles. Among the general company were the Sheriff of Exeter (Dr. Ransom Pickard), the Archdeacon of Exeter, the present and two past Presidents of the Association, and the President-elect (Mr. Simeon Snell).

As soon as morning appetites had been satisfied, Mr. J. T. Rae, Secretary of the Science and Education Committee of the League, gave an interesting summary of the evolution of the temperance movement, more particularly in its scientific and medical aspects. Early in the eighteenth century the Royal College of Physicians of London presented to Parliament "a Remonstrance against the Common Sale of Spirits," and at about the same period port wine was thus apostrophized by Dr. John Armstrong in a book on the *Art of Preserving Health:*

> Ah, sly deceiver! branded o'er and o'er,
> Yet still beloved! exulting o'er the wrecks of sober vows.

Later on, in 1839, and again in 1847, formal declarations in favour of temperance were drawn up by members of the medical profession. More recently still, a memorial advocating the compulsory instruction of children as to the dangers of alcohol and the principles of hygiene had been signed by nearly 15,000 medical men.

The next speaker was the Mayor of Exeter, who, after a general testimony to the value of the work being done by the Temperance League, said that he wondered sometimes that the medical profession did not take up the same work more seriously than it had yet done. Dr. Davy, in his presidential address to the Association, had convinced them of the urgent necessity of dealing with tuberculosis, for at least 60,000 victims fell to that disease yearly. Years ago it was said that alcohol claimed as many as that, and it must be a still larger number now. Therefore it should demand as much research on the part of the medical profession as the disease to which he had already referred. They looked to the medical profession to give a lead, and to tell them clearly what their position was. He felt sure the cause of temperance had suffered very much in the past at the hands of some of the profession in their thoughtless and needless advocacy of the recommendation of the use of strong liquors.

He was answered by Dr. Davy, the President of the Association, who enlarged upon the evils brought about by drink; the nation at large was spending as much as 160 millions sterling on alcohol, and most of this was waste of money, while the sole product of much of it was merely disease and crime. Moreover, the drink habit seemed to be increasing among women. "If women," he said, "are going to turn out a drunken lot of mothers who will not look after their children, England is in a bad way." On the other hand, he expressed strong disapproval of the lines on which the doctrine of temperance was preached in some quarters. A good deal that was said about alcohol and its effects was merely twaddle and utterly wrong. Children in schools should certainly receive instruction on the subject, but the teaching should be free from dogma and absolutely scientific. Alcohol was not necessary to life or to bodily work, very rarely useful in disease, and the nation at large drunk at least twice as much as it should. In his own experience he had known persons to take harmlessly considerable quantities of port wine for years, but they were persons who took much exercise and passed most of their time in the open air. It was therefore incorrect to speak of it definitely as a direct poison, and he was even prepared to believe that there was something to be said in favour of a very light beer, containing not more than 2½ per cent. of alcohol, as a healthier beverage than the stewed tea consumed in such quantities by many of the working and other classes, young and old, but in his own practice he always abstained from recommending a patient to take alcohol, and he thought all medical men should adopt the same course.

The President was followed by Dr. Ransom Pickard (Sheriff of Exeter), who had something to add on the value of teaching temperance to school children. Early instruction in the value of abstinence would bear fruit in their after-lives. The temperance movement, as a whole, was having an effect beyond the making of mere abstainers, and was exercising a beneficial influence outside its original area. The public, as a whole, was becoming more temperate, at all events the middle classes, and the rest in time would follow.

Dr. R. A. Reeve, the retiring President, said that he had always been a total abstainer, though he had not appeared on the temperance platform. The sights brought about by drink in the city of London had somewhat appalled him. There was scope for greater effort on the part of medical men in the cause of temperance. If there could not be total abstinence let there at least be sobriety, and let medical men help to obtain it. The effect of habit was not to be forgotten, and it would be something gained if the people could be convinced that alcohol was by no means a necessity, merely a superfluous and dangerous luxury.

Sir John Moore reminded the audience that what they had to deal with was not alcohol itself—which was an exceedingly nasty thing—but the drinks which contained it, and these were many and often unsuspected. The use of such beverages was certainly the most potent factor in the production of diseases. As medical men it was their duty to deal with each case of disease on its own merits and to prescribe whatever was thought most likely to restore the patient to health and strength, but he was quite certain that usually they could do much more good by prescribing other drugs than by administering wine or spirits. It was with the greatest reluctance that he himself ever prescribed alcohol, for he feared that when such patients had passed out of his hands they might continue to take whisky or some other alcoholic drink on their own account.

Dr. Schofield further punctuated the danger of prescribing alcohol by pointing out that it was the only drug every prescribed which was also regarded as a beverage, and that a popular one.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding.

Association Notices.

THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the rebuilding of the Association premises in the Strand the Library is closed, but at the Temporary Offices of the Association, 6, Catherine Street, Strand (adjoining Drury Lane Theatre), a Reading and Writing Room is provided. The Room will be open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it will be closed at 2 p.m.

BRANCH AND DIVISION MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Southern Branch.—Notice is hereby given that during the present month the Branch will proceed to elect a member to fill the vacancy on the Central Council of the Association caused by the death of Dr. Joseph Groves. Candidates who have been nominated each by a Division or by not less than three electors must please send their application to me on or before August 10th.—H. J. Manning, Honorary Secretary, Laverstock House, Salisbury.

Vital Statistics.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH TOWNS.

In seventy-six of the largest English towns, including London, 8,583 births and 3,597 deaths were registered during the week ending Saturday last, August 3rd. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 12.3, 12.4, and 11.9 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, further declined last week to 11.7. The rates in the several towns ranged from 4.9 in York, 5.2 in Hornsey and in Reading, 6.7 in Tynemouth, 6.8 in Burton-on-Trent, 6.9 in Newport, and 7.3 in Leyton, to 14.8 in Liverpool and in Rochdale, 15.3 in Cardiff, 15.7 in Walsall, 15.8 in Oldham, 16.0 in Preston, 18.0 in St. Helens, and 19.4 in Sunderland. In London the rate was 11.5 per 1,000, while it averaged 11.8 in the seventy-five other large towns. The death-rate from the principal infectious diseases averaged 1.2 per 1,000 in the seventy-six towns; in London this death-rate was equal

to 1.3 per 1,000, while among the seventy-five other large towns the death-rate from the principal infectious diseases ranged upwards to 2.3 in Sunderland and in St. Helens, 2.5 in Derby, 3.6 in Wigan, 4.4 in Cardiff, an 4.9 in Stockton-on-Tees. Measles caused a death-rate of 1.2 in Walthamstow and in Blackburn, 1.7 in Derby, 2.0 in Stockton-on-Tees, 2.1 in Merthyr Tydfil, and 3.1 in Cardiff; diphtheria of 1.0 in Croydon; whooping-cough of 1.1 in Oldham, 1.7 in St. Helens, and 2.0 in Stockton-on-Tees; and diarrhoea of 1.0 in Birmingham and in Stockton-on-Tees, 1.1 in Walsall, and 1.8 in Wigan. The mortality from scarlet fever or from "fever" showed no marked excess in any of the large towns, and no death from small-pox was registered during the week. The number of scarlet-fever patients under treatment in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals and in the London Fever Hospital, which had been 3,276, 3,386, and 3,586 at the end of the three preceding weeks, had further risen to 3,626 on Saturday last, August 3rd; 419 new cases were admitted during the week, against 493, 569, and 557 in the three preceding weeks.

HEALTH OF SCOTTISH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday last, August 3rd, 918 births and 445 deaths were registered in eight of the principal Scottish towns. The annual rate of mortality in these towns, which had been 14.9 and 13.6 per 1,000 in the two preceding weeks, further declined last week to 12.8, but was 1.1 per 1,000 above the mean rate during the same period in the seventy-six large English towns. Among these Scottish towns the death-rates ranged from 10.0 in Leith and 11.2 in Edinburgh to 13.9 in Greenock and 17.3 in Dundee. The death-rate from the principal infectious diseases averaged 1.7 per 1,000, the highest rates being recorded in Leith and Dundee. The 208 deaths registered in Glasgow included 4 which were referred to measles, 1 to scarlet fever, 1 to diphtheria, 8 to whooping-cough, 7 to diarrhoea, and 9 to cerebro-spinal meningitis. Two fatal cases of measles, 1 of scarlet fever, 1 of diphtheria, and 3 of diarrhoea were recorded in Edinburgh; and 2 of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Leith.

HEALTH OF IRISH TOWNS.

DURING the week ending Saturday, July 27th, 513 births and 337 deaths were registered in six of the principal Irish towns, as against 604 births and 335 deaths in the preceding period. The annual death-rate in these towns, which had been 14 7, 16 3, and 15.2 per 1,000 in the three preceding weeks, rose to 18.3 per 1,000 in the week under notice, this figure being 6.4 per 1,000 higher than the mean rate for the seventy-six English towns for the corresponding period. The figures ranged from 15.0 in Limerick and 16.4 in Cork to 21.2 in Dublin and 23.4 in Waterford. The zymotic death-rate in the same six Irish towns averaged 1 4 per 1,000, or 0.6 per 1,000 higher than during the preceding period, the highest figure—2.7—being recorded in Limerick, while Waterford registered no deaths under this heading at all. The deaths in Belfast included 9 returned as cerebro-spinal fever and 3 as cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Vacancies and Appointments.

This list of vacancies is compiled from our advertisement columns, where full particulars will be found. To ensure notice in this column, advertisements must be received not later than the first post on Wednesday morning.

VACANCIES.

BARNSLEY: BECKETT HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS: NORTH LONSDALE HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum.

BATH: BAILBROOK HOUSE.—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £450 per annum.

BEDFORD COUNTY HOSPITAL: House-Physician. Salary, £60 per annum.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—(1) Three Receiving Room Officers. Salary, £150 per annum each. (2) House-Physician. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum. (3) Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary at the rate of £40 per annum.

BIRMINGHAM: QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon and Obstetric and Ophthalmic House-Surgeon. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum.

BOURNEMOUTH: ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum.

BRADFORD POOR-LAW UNION.—Medical Officer for the Sanatorium for Consumptives at Eastby. Salary, £100 per annum.

BRIDGNORTH AND SOUTH SHROPSHIRE INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum.

BURY INFIRMARY.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £80, increasing to £90 per annum.

CAIRO: EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £250 per annum.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Fulham Road, S.W.—Clinical Assistant.

DEVONPORT: ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £100 per annum.

DOVER: ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum.

EDINBURGH: CRAIGLOCKHART POORHOUSE AND HOSPITAL.—Medical Officer. Salary at the rate of £106 6s. per annum.

EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.—Assistant to the Professor of Pathology. Salary, £E320 per annum.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, Woodilee.—Third Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £135 per annum.

GLOUCESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY.—Assistant House-Surgeon. Remuneration at the rate of £30 per annum.

GREENOCK: INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, Gateside.—Medical Superintendent. Salary, £200, rising to £250.

GRIMSBY AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum.

HULL ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Casualty House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum.

LOUGHBOROUGH AND DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Resident House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum.

MANCHESTER: ANCOATS HOSPITAL.—Resident House-Physician.

MANCHESTER COUNTY ASYLUM, Prestwich.—Junior Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £150, increasing to £250, per annum.

MANCHESTER: MONSALL FEVER HOSPITAL.—Fourth Medical Assistant. Salary, £100 per annum.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL.—Medical Officer of Health.

NORTHAMPTON CORPORATION.—Medical Officer of Health. Salary, £400 per annum.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N.W.—Assistant Resident Medical Officer. Salary at the rate o £50 per annum.

ROCHDALE INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £100 per annum.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—Demonstrator of Comparative Pathology and Bacteriology.

ROYAL SOUTH HANTS AND SOUTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.—House-Physician. Salary, £100 per annum.

SHEFFIELD ROYAL INFIRMARY.—Junior Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary, £65 per annum.

SOUTHPORT INFIRMARY.—(1) Resident Senior House-Surgeon; (2) Junior House and Visiting Surgeon. Salary, £90 and £70 per annum respectively.

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY.—(1) House-Surgeon. (2) Assistant House and Visiting Surgeon. Salary, £100 and £80 per annum respectively.

TAUNTON AND SOMERSET HOSPITAL.—Resident Assistant House-Surgeon. Salary at the rate of £50 per annum.

WALSALL AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL.—Junior House-Surgeon. Salary, £50 per annum.

WORCESTER COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.—Third Assistan Medical Officer. Salary, £140, rising to 160 per annum.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W.—(1) Two House-Physicians. (2) Three House-Surgeons.

YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon Salary, £100 per annum.

CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEON.—The Chief Inspector of Factories announces a vacancy at Cheltenham, co. Gloucester.

APPOINTMENTS.

CHATE, H. S., L.S.A., Second Resident Assistant Medical Officer a Paddington Infirmary.

CORDER, E. H., L.R.C.P.and S.Edin., L.F.P.S.Glas., District Medical Officer of the Worcester Union.

DAVIDSON, Thomas, M.A., M.B.Edin., House-Surgeon to the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital.

DE SOUZA, D. H., M.B., B.S., B.Sc.Lond., Demonstrator in Physiology, University of Sheffield.

HOLLICK, B. S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., Certifying Factory Surgeon for Sturminster Newton District, Dorset.

HUNT, A. D., M.D.Liverpool, District Medical Officer of the Derby Union.

LAUGHTON-SMITH, F., M.B., B.S.Durh., District and Workhouse Medical Officer of the Louth Union.

MEADEN, C, M.D.Durh., B.S., District Medical Officer of the Worcester Union.

MILLER, G. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond, District Medical Officer o the Louth Union.

ROBERTS, P. M., M.B., B.S.Lond., Junior Assistant Medical Officer o the Fulham Infirmary.

RODRIGUES, U. Joseph, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., Assistant House and Visiting Surgeon to the Stockport Infirmary.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting advertisements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 3s. 6d., which sum should be forwarded in post-office orders or stamps with the notice not later than Wednesday morning, in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS—WARBURTON.—On July 31st, at St. George's Parish Church, Edgbaston, by the Rev. Arthur Perowne, assisted by the Rev. Connop Price, Rector of Caerphilly, brother-in-law of the Bridegroom, Cyril Lewis, M.D., of Cardiff, son of the late Dr. Thomas Lewis, J.P., of Carmarthen, to Florence Amy, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Warburton, of Barr House, Great Barr. At home, 27, Windsor Place, Cardiff, September 4th and 5th.

DEATHS.

BRUMWELL.—July 29th, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 54 years, Ernest Brumwell, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of North Shields.

KENNARD.—On August 2nd, at Bloomfield House, South Lyncombe, Bath, Thomas Atherton Kennard, M.R.C.S., late of Kempsey, Worcester, in his 74th year.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES AND LECTURES.

POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE, West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W.—The following arrangements have been made for next week:—Daily, 2 p.m., Medical and Surgical Clinics; *X* Rays. 2.30 p.m.: Operations. Monday and Thursday, 2 p.m.: Diseases of the Eye. Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m.: Gynaecological Operations. 2 p.m., and Wednesday and Saturday 10 a.m.: Diseases of Throat, Nose, and Ear; Tuesday and Friday, 2.30 p.m.: Diseases of the Skin. Wednesday, 10 a.m.: Diseases of Children. Wednesday and Saturday, 2 p.m.: Diseases of the Eye. Lectures—Monday. 12 noon, Pathological Demonstration. Tuesday, 5 p.m., Treatment of Urethral Stricture. Wednesday, 5 p.m., Pelvic Haemorrhage. Friday, 5 p.m., Clinical.

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